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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RICH BUT UNCULTURED.

One of the Oddities Created by Successful Operation in Western Mining Schemes.

There is a man in this city, says the New York Telegram, whose peculiar career has been in harmony with his peculiar character. He was born in the south, has had some education, though he cannot be considered an educated man, and has lived in many parts of the world. He is one of those men whose indomitable will power makes success with them a foregone conclusion. He is now about forty-five years of age, the possessor of a tremendous fortune, which he has made by speculating in western mines since 1875, when he lost a comparatively small fortune which he had inherited. This calamity, instead of depressing him as it would many men, seemed to bring out all the latent power in his nature. He went west immediately with his large family, lived with the greatest economy and was happy in the confidence of his ultimate success. This success came to him in a very short time. He found himself to be the possessor of an admirable judgment of the value of mines, and showed an extraordinary skill of driving a hard and close bargain. As one of his friends has said of him: "He has made his money by squeezing it out of others. He would, by taking advantage of a man's embarrassed financial situation, get all his property out of him, and then, with a fine magnanimity, present his victim with fifty dollars as a gift."

A few years after his advent in the west he found himself a millionaire. As soon as the discovery was made it dawned upon him that the west was too small a place for him. So he came to New York expecting to take the town by storm. But, strange as it may seem, he has not succeeded in this ambition. On the contrary, there are few people who know that he lives in this big city. He, the possessor of two millions, is thrown into the shade by scores of New Yorkers, each of whom possesses many millions more. But he is well content. His experience in New York has taught him to affect a contempt for wealth, though he still continues to accumulate it. "Money," he says, with a fine scorn which is very amusing to those who know him, "money is not worth striving for. There are other things in the world of greater importance than mere pelf." He is particularly fond of making this remark to those persons with whom he has business relations. He certainly convinces them that there is no use in striving for money with him, for in the struggle for it he is sure to win. This, however, is only one of his many aphorisms. He loves to pose as a philosopher and to scatter bits of wisdom around him, some of which have a strangely familiar sound, as though they had been said before by some one else. He is also very religious, and he invariably throws the cloak of his religion over his little prevarications and hard business dealings. His life in the wild west seems to have inspired him with an intense desire to be a gentleman and to surround himself with gentlemen, and his efforts thus far have resulted in some curious episodes. His rude speeches to his guests at table are the talk of those who have met him, and his peculiar manners have already inspired one novel writer to put him in a story. He has an intense admiration for Napoleon, whom he takes for his model, and imitates in a manner which gives delight to those who can appreciate it. Altogether, he is a most curious example of a civilization which is rapidly dying out, of the type which is neither boor nor gentleman, but a cross between the two, the result of a state of social transition which produces in him a mixture of natural vulgarity only imperfectly concealed by a veneer of spurious refinement.

DESCENT OF THE BARINGS.

History of a Great Commercial Family Extending Through Centuries.

Two centuries ago there lived at Bremen, in Germany, a pastor of the Lutheran church named Franz Baring, or Baering. In those days, says Spare Moments, the ministers of his order might be men of great learning, but their circumstances were at the best moderate. His son, John Baring, went to England and established himself as a clothmaker near Exeter, in Devonshire. From the ranks of the cloth drapers and the linen drapers, quite as often as from among the goldsmiths, the merchants and bankers were then recruited. John Baring's son, Francis, born in 1740, was sent at an early age to learn the "art, trade and mystery" of a merchant, and before he died he made himself, by consent, the first merchant in the world.

He was a director in the Honorable East Indian Company, then one of the highest rewards to which a merchant might hope to attain; for a time he was the great company's chairman; for twenty-two years he sat in parliament, then a far more exclusive body than it has become under the extended suffrage; in 1793 he was made a baronet. In 1810 he died. But his first title to honor is that he founded the house of Barings. His sons were the first Baring brothers.

A Lost Art.

Line engraving has become one of the lost arts. In this utilitarian age when "time is money" no line engraver could spend long years in learning his profession and then devote four, five or six years to the engraving of a single plate after some famous picture when that picture could be photographed in the fraction of a second.

GAMBLING IN ENGLAND.

It Is Indulged in Largely Among Fashionable Circles.

A Vice Into Which the Gentler Sex Is Becoming Initiated—The Card Table Fast Becoming a Popular Resort.

Despite all that has been done by the legislature and the police for putting down gaming in those forms in which they can take cognizance of it, it is now practiced, under conditions which preclude the interposition of the law and its emissaries, to an extent and in a manner which would have astonished even the veteran frequenters of Crockford's and the Cocoa Tree in their palmy days. It is true, says the London World, that cards have supplanted dice as the leading instruments of speculation, and that baccarat instead of hazard is the pastime principally in vogue. But for all practical purposes the first are not less effective than the second in ruining fortunes and reputations, and lend themselves quite as readily to the transference of large sums of money.

In many respects, indeed, the gambling of the present is far more open to objection than the gambling of the past. In the old time, when gaming-houses, whether in the shape of clubs or ordinary houses, were tolerated, high play was for the most part restricted to men. No doubt a few notorious women of rank and fashion were in the habit of playing high at one another's own houses. But nearly all the gambling was practiced at gaming-clubs, and to them women were not admitted. In addition to this, no man either belonged to a gaming-club or entered except with the full intention of joining in the diversion there provided for him, and, whatever his luck might be, he incurred the risks to which he was exposed deliberately and of malice prepense. At gaming-clubs publicity generally, if not invariably, insured fair play, and, save in the way of loans from the proprietary, there was then no credit. Between the gamesters themselves every transaction was a ready-money one, and thus, while winners received their gains at once, losers were checked in any reckless attempt that they might be disposed to make in order to recover themselves. In private gambling all this is changed, and, with every disadvantage, not a single advantage incidental to public gambling is present. In certain well-known London drawing-rooms, and at a host of country houses, women are not less eager than men to hurry to the card-table, and, neither in playing nor in paying can many of them, it is to be apprehended, be held up as examples of rectitude and precision to the other sex. Whether people will or will not join in the game, more especially in the seclusion of a rustic retreat, does not depend upon themselves. They are expected to do as others do, and in certain circles an invitation may be equivalent to a command.

Moreover, it does not seem to be by any means clear that even in the selectest assemblies the mistakes and wrongs of fortune are always permitted to pass uncorrected or unrepaired. And, further, when everything is fair and above board, it is impossible among friends and acquaintances to refuse credit, and so to prevent plunging and the importation of what may prove to be impossible sums for the benefit of those who may have suffered from a run of adverse luck. On the whole, in truth, as the late Lord Lamington, the last survivor of the gaming committee of the house of commons, whose report suppressed Crockford's and the London hells generally, stated in Blackwood's Magazine shortly before his death, had they been aware of the dimensions which private gambling was destined to assume, they would never have recommended the abolition of public gambling, which of the two is by far the less injurious and liable to abuse.

Davy Crockett's Monument.

A monument is to be erected over the remains of Davy Crockett, the famous Tennessee hunter, who killed 108 bears and performed various other deeds of valor. It is now more than sixty years since this picturesque old character was buried. The shaft will be of Tennessee granite and over twenty-seven feet high. At the front base of the column the emblematic bear keeps faithful watch in front of the bronze medallion of the setting sun; on the right part of the shaft a bronze medallion with the distinctive badge (the rifle and knife crossed) of the pioneer settlers of the state is represented and a corresponding medallion on the left side shows the agricultural implements, early symbols of Tennessee's prosperity. One other medallion represents the grand seal of Tennessee, and on the front of the shaft a bust of Col. Crockett looks down over the grizzly he loved to hunt so well. The bust will be as true to life as it can be made.

Germany's Imperial Bank.

The Imperial bank of Germany has the right to issue paper to the extent of $73,000,000, and as much more as it has gold and silver on hand as security for it, and practically to any extent beyond this; but on the excess it must pay interest at five per cent. per annum to the government. The bank has not of late availed itself of this privilege, possibly because it would not pay, and has confined its issue of bank notes to the regular $75,000,000 and the amount of gold and silver on hand, or say $225,000,000 in all.

THEY ENJOY BEING CHEATED.

New York Snobs Who Delight in Being Tremendously Overcharged.

When a sensible young man who had given a dinner to three of his friends in a private room of a fashionable restaurant received a bill for the repast amounting to a hundred dollars he paid it, says the New York Sun, with the remark that he did not belong to that order of young snobs that enjoy being cheated, and should take good care to go elsewhere for his banquets in the future. Speaking of the matter to some friends later, the young man said:

"Although that restaurant is first class in its equipment and serves its patrons in the most perfect style, yet it is not for that reason it is a favorite with the very swell young men of the town. Cadley and his friends haunt the place because they are charged enormous prices there for what they are served. There is actually a large element of rich and vulgar men in New York of the Cadley stamp, and if they are not allowed to pay absurdly high prices for things they imagine they are getting second-class goods. You will hear a young dude boast of how he pays one dollar apiece for his cigars and two dollars for a bit of duck. It is in those private dinners that the young snob revels. He goes and gives an order for a dinner for four, six or eight people, as the case may be. He gives carelessly to the manager the course he is to have carte blanche in getting up the repast in handsome style and thinks no more about it. The dinner is delicious, you may be sure, and all the guests are delighted. Now, if the restaurant keeper were to hand in anywhere near reasonable bill the snob would rather doubt the quality of that dinner, so it is necessary to charge him three or four times what it is really worth. He is offensively rich and he pays the excessive bill without a deal of pride. He has disposed of two hundred or three hundred dollars in one meal, and that is his idea of splendid living. These are the men that fix the prices at the ultra-fashionable restaurants, and, if a chap comes along who isn't made of money but might afford to be just a little bit swell, he is barred from doing it elegant in a modest way because there are any number of snobs ready to engage the rooms at a much higher rate of robbery."

SOME CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

[illegible] Are the Most Suicidal of All European Races.

Besides imitation there are other social influences which lead to suicide, but the most powerful is that which we denote by the general term civilization, says William Matthews in the North American Review. Self-killing is emphatically the crime of intellectual peoples. Almost unknown to savages, rare among Mohammedans, it rages among the nations most advanced in culture and refinement with a fierceness exactly proportional to their mental development. It is said that Rome knew nothing of this curse till after the establishment of the empire. It was when the Roman legions had carried their eagles triumphantly through the world, and brought back the means of luxury in the spoil of Europe, Asia and Africa, that life in the Eternal city began to be "weary, stale, flat and unprofitable."

To-day the Germans, who are the profoundest thinkers and the most cultivated people, are also the most suicidal race in Europe. France comes next, England third, Italy and Hungary fourth, while on the other hand Spain, the most backward of European nations in culture, Portugal, Corsica and Dalmatia rank the lowest in the suicidal scale. Of the different regions of the same country the north and northeast of France outrank in culture and in suicide the center and southwest; the north and center of Italy outrank the south and the islands, and Saxony, which in its schools and general culture surpasses the rest of Germany, surpasses it also in the number of its suicides. In short, so universally does the rule hold that the strength of the tendency to self-killing may almost be regarded as an index to a people's civilization.

French Overcrowding of Professions.

France is suffering almost as much as Germany from the overcrowding of the learned professions. Fifteen thousand schoolmistresses, 7,000 primary schoolmasters and 500 high-school instructors are looking in vain for employment. There are 27,000 French physicians; that is about 6,000 or 7,000 more than there are in Germany, with her 10,000,000 more inhabitants. Paris has 800 apothecaries. Two thousand lawyers in Paris, who have passed all preliminary examinations for a full practice, cannot make livings in their professions. Civil and mining engineers are so numerous that hundreds of them are seeking eagerly petty positions in mines and factories.

Americans in Italy.

It is estimated that there are always fifty thousand Americans in Italy, and that there are now about ten times as many Italians in this country. Nearly all the Americans in Italy are well off, and nearly all the Italians who come to this country are in poverty. In most cases the Americans who go to Italy spend a few weeks or months there, while the Italians who come to the United States expect to stay here. The Americans in Italy spend their money; the Italians in the United States earn money.

A GEORGIA SERPENT.

He Dug His Way Under a Dam and Stopped the Mill.

The region hereabout, says an Athens (Ga.) correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has long been noted as the abiding place of monster specimens of the snake tribe and many wonderful stories are told of serpents of marvelous size and prowess, denizens of the swamps and brakes of this and adjoining counties. One of the best is that related by old man Hank Holcombe of how a big snake stopped a mill in his county several years ago.

The mill was located on a small stream and the dam was made of planks, mud and small stones, all thrown together. This furnished a bountiful supply of water. On the "mud sill" of the dam was a bed of snakes, which began its existence with that of the structure. Large snakes were seen thereabout all during the spring and summer and many were killed. People were not overanxious to go by that way, but no one ever dreamed of what was afterward learned to be the state of affairs in that particular snake bed.

One night in the month of August the miller closed down his mill as usual, taking his usual care to see that the flood-gates were all right. Imagine, if you can, his surprise the next morning when he awoke to find all the water gone out of the pond. It had been drained as completely as if a section of the dam had been cut away, and yet the dam seemed to be all right. His first thought was that some malicious person had opened the flood-gates, but the gates were found to be closed tight.

At length, on closer examination, a large hole about the diameter of an ordinary powder keg was discovered directly under the base of the dam. It was evidently through that freshly made opening that the pond had been drained. But how to account for the hole was what puzzled the good miller and his neighbors, who had been attracted by the unwonted occurrence. No one could conjecture how it came there, and they were about to give it up as an unsolvable mystery when a clew was discovered.

Some one in the party went below the dam and saw blood on the rocks. The blood was seen to form an almost continuous stream along the rocky banks of the stream and the party followed this trail. Finally it led into a thick wood and up to the base of a large oak tree which had a crevice at its roots about the size of a flour barrel. A crowbar was brought and punched into the hole. The man who was using the crowbar at length stuck it into something that held it fast. By the united efforts of two men it was drawn out, when to their horror they discovered that it was imbedded in a huge stump-tail moccasin. The snake was drawn out and dispatched. It was measured and found to be three feet and nine inches in circumference at the largest part and twelve feet and six inches long.

The huge serpent had worked its way through the dam, thereby draining the pond and stopping the mill for a whole day.

ROMANCE OF TWO BROTHERS.

Separated During the War, They Have Recently Been United.

Thirty or forty years ago two boys were born of a slave mother in the city of New Orleans, says the Newport News. They grew and prospered as other boys of their kind did until the breaking out of the war, when both gained their liberty and entered the service of the union—one as a sailor and the other in the infantry.

The boys were thus separated and neither knew whether the other was living or dead. One, Joseph Michell, came to Newport some years since, and has supported himself and family by doing odd jobs. Recently the brother, Eugene Lewis, also came to Newport, and, strange to say, hired a tenement in the house of his long-lost and unknown brother.

The two went in and out of the same door daily for months, until one day a neighbor suggested to Lewis that Michell was also born in New Orleans, and the two ought to become better acquainted.

Lewis saw no reason in that fact why he should trouble himself, as New Orleans was a big place, and many children besides himself were born there. However, one day he did speak to Michell and mentioned the coincidence of the same place of nativity. Each asked the other if he knew certain people there, and when the names of the master and mother were mentioned their kinship was discovered. Lewis told his brother of the death of their mother, Louisa Herrin, soon after the close of the war, and the two are now trying to find a third brother, who they have reason to suspect is living in Providence. The two are now close companions, and the case forms another romance of the war.

When the Earth Was Young.

When the earth was very young, says Dr. Ball, astronomer royal for Ireland, it went around so fast that the day was only three hours long. The earth was liquid then, and as it spun around and around at that fearful speed, and as the sun caused ever increasing tides upon its surface, it at last burst in two. The smaller part became the moon, which has been going around the earth ever since at an increasing distance. The influence of the moon now rises tides on the earth, and, while there was any liquid to operate on in the moon, the earth returned the compliment.

ROYAL DRAWING-ROOMS.

Scenes at One of Her Majesty's State Receptions.

Features of the Affair That Are Regarded with Disfavor by American Ladies Who Go to Call Upon the Queen.

Entertaining accounts reach me from London, says a New York World writer, concerning the two drawing-rooms and the participation of Americans. Everybody complained of the long delay experienced in reaching the palace, a delay partly owing, of course, to the crowd and partly to the fact that the doors were not opened by the queen's orders until two o'clock in the afternoon. It was necessary, however, to be in line long before that time in order to be near the doors when opened and secure any presentation at all. The first day, according to one authority, was fortunately both fine and warm, but even this fortunate circumstance mitigated but very little the necessary inconvenience and annoyance entailed by the queen's action. It is contended, of course, that English women, and presumably American women, "should not be compelled to await her majesty's pleasure for over an hour in the broad daylight in a state of semi-nudity, to be stared at and critizised by the refuse and population, attracted to the mall by the barbaric sight of a number of half-clothed ladies waiting to pay their respects to the queen. Even the most obstinate adherents of the divine right of kings cannot find a plausible excuse for such outrageous defiance of elementary principles of good taste and hospitality."

Here is a highly-colored description of some of the carriages in line and the women in them, who were waiting to kiss the hand of the queen. It is taken from a London publication:

"One lovely and innocent-looking, slender creature was calmly reading a yellow-backed French novel, as if she imagined that thereby she would acquire a suitable tone for the court. In another carriage a family party of four, including a papa disguised as a general—who were all wedged in so tightly that they looked as if they would have to be taken out with a fork—were busily engaged in discussing a slight lunch of sandwiches and a flask containing some liquid, which went down very quickly.

"In a third a ferocious-looking virago was obviously engaged in a battle royal with two young girls, though what the row was about it was hard to say. Her gesticulations were, however, so very furious, and the way she opened her enormous mouth so comic, that at last quite a number of inquisitive spectators gathered round to observe the fun, with remarks of an encouraging but uncomplimentary character. Finding herself the center of attraction she ceased her harangue and contented herself with attempting to wither the crowd by a glance, much to their enjoyment.

"In a fourth carriage two elderly ladies were asleep, or pretended to be, and paid no attention to small boys who exhorted them to 'change here for Bucking'am paliss,' and added the cheering intelligence that the lady in the next carriage 'as jist 'ad a fit.' At a fifth a really beautiful creature was holding a levee of admirers at her open windows in spite of the wind. One lady had brought a nurse and a baby with her—whether with the view of administering surreptitious nourishment to the latter or not did not transpire. Another was so overcome by the heat, the strong scent of flowers, and possibly the previous lunch, that she fainted and had to be taken ignominiously home in a huddled heap. What a sweet temper she must have been in when she recovered to find that after all the trouble and expense to which she had gone, her weakness or her greediness, or both, had done her completely out of the reward of her labors. Meanwhile the crowd in the mall amused themselves by chaffing the life guardsmen, who were ranged two and two along the road, as if waiting for a new ark."

WHERE BLONDES ABOUND.

She Is More a Product of the Country Than of Cities.

The blonde, if she is to be found in any numbers, must be looked for outside of the nation's metropolis. The fair-faced and light-haired American woman of to-day is rather a product of the villages and the country than of the eastern cities where population is densest, says the Epoch. There are blonde girls in abundance on the east side of New York, where the Germans congregate; there are some, too, on Murray hill, of aristocratic lineage, and in Harlem, where many Swedes live, there are numbers of light-haired girls, but altogether they form a comparatively small percentage of the inhabitants. The real stronghold of the blonde is in the west and northwest. There the many blondes in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the offspring of Scandinavian parents, and they abound in Nebraska and in southern Illinois, where large colonies of Germans have settled. There are multitudes of fair-haired girls in eastern Pennsylvania, the daughters of the Pennsylvania Dutch, and in Delaware, in Kentucky, in Baltimore and in Philadelphia they are not rare. But very generally in the east, and especially in the large cities, brunette women greatly outnumber the blondes, as they do in fact the world over.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

John F. Uhlhorn, Manager of the Central & Northern California Press Association, No. 305 Bush, corner of Montgomery street.
G. H. Kellogg, 330 Pine street.

SALARY BILL IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

In the suit of Sheriff Cody against Auditor Murphey, to test the constitutionality of the Act of the last Legislature in creating the 35th Class of counties for salary purposes, the Sheriff claiming the Act to be special legislation and therefore unconstitutional, inasmuch as it reduces the salaries of Mono county only, and taking effect immediately, while the general County Government Act, which fixes the salaries throughout the State, does not go into operation until the first Monday of January. 1893, the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Auditor—that the law applies to all counties of a class and is a general law, whether the class contains one or more counties, and is constitutional.

This decision reduces the salaries of our county officers very materially, and more than our taxpayers desired; but the reduction has been made and will stand until the first Monday in January, 1893, when the salaries will be further reduced. The salaries in this county have amounted to $11,100 a year, aside from the pay of Supervisors and Deputy Assessors. Under the new Act the salaries will foot up $6,700, as follows: Sheriff and Tax Collector, $2,500; Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, $2,000; Assessor, $800, one deputy to be paid by the County; District Attorney, $600; Treasurer, $600; School Superintendent, $200.—Under these salaries the officers are not required to pay their deputies, the County paying such officers, when they are required for the proper dispatch of business. In '93 the salaries will drop to the following figures: Sheriff and Tax Collector, $1,800; Clerk, Recorder and Auditor, $1,800; District Attorney, $600; Treasurer, $600, Assessor, $600; School Superintendent, $100. Supervisors will receive $5 a day, but not over $250 a year, and 20 cents mileage from their residence to the County Seat. The most unjust salary is that of $100 for the School Superintendent. It looks as though the people of this county cared very little for their schools.

The University of California does not seem to be getting any better class of students than they have at some of the Eastern colleges. A few days since some Harvard students hired a carriage from a Cab Company and then turned to and beat the driver almost to death, and wound up by ruining the horses and wrecking the carriage, for which they have been arrested. Now comes the news that fifteen students of the University at Berkeley have been severely disciplined for stealing the arms of the cadets of that institution to prevent their review by Major Burton. The San Francisco papers should publish the names of the young men who are being educated at the expense of the taxpayers of the State, and have not the decency to behave themselves. They should not be shielded because they belong to the "Four Hundred" of San Francisco. They should be promptly expelled. The people of this State do not hold the State University in too high estimation, and its students would do well to act like gentlemen, even if they are not.

REPUBLICAN "SIMPLICITY."

The wearing of gowns by the justices of the new federal court is worrying some of our cotemporaries, and some of them accuse Mr. Justice Field with having introduced the custom. As a matter of fact, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that gowns should be worn by the justices of the new court. It is interesting to know that the bar petitioned the judges of the Court of Appeals to don gowns, and they complied with the request of the lawyers. The judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania wear gowns. Of course it is only a trifling matter, and yet if a trifle can add dignity to the presiding officers of a court it is a good thing.—S. F. Post.

What right has the Supreme Court of the United States to say what they shall wear? Why not "go the whole hog," and order them to wear big wigs and knee breeches. They would add to the dignity of the Court just as much as wearing gowns will. Nothing but an honest judge will dignify a Court, and it matters not whether a judicial officer is encased in a fine Prince Albert or a $20 sack suit, he will dignify the bench if he is honest, and if he is not the wearing of a gown will not help him. We are fast drifting from Republican simplicity to foreign customs, and if there is not a change in the current our Presidents will soon be wearing crowns on State occasions—for "it will be English, you know."

Col. Ruppert, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., recently paid $12,000 for three St. Bernard dogs in Europe. The finest one cost $6,000. He is two years old, 35 inches in hight, and weighs 216 pounds, of a rich orange color, a broad white collar, white blaze, chest and legs.

We congratulate H. A. McCraney, of the Lake County Avalanche, on his restoration to health. His editorial friends will hope to see him at their annual conclave at Grass Valley in September.

It will be Blaine or Harrison next term.

The California, Nevada & Santa Fe.

The San Jose Mercury says that last week the Santa Fe Company sent out three engineering parties to survey the new extension of the Colorado Midland railway to California. A railway official told a Mercury representative that as soon as the route is surveyed and a right of way bought the Santa Fe will build into three squads. The first began operating Monday at the end of the California and Nevada railroad in Contra Costa county. It will survey the route eastward and meet the second party of surveyors near the Yosemite valley. The second party will start from Milford, Utah, and survey west. The third party is surveying the route from Grand Junction, Utah, to Milford. It is quite probable the two parties will meet at or near Bridgeport towards next Fall, as the original survey passed this way, and it is not likely that the Company will change from so desirable a route.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Our National Anniversary will be observed in Mono county this year with more enthusiasm than usual. Bridgeport, Bodie and Lundy, and probably Benton, will celebrate, and if our Antelope friends do not have a time in that valley many may come to Bridgeport. Our people will make it pleasant for all visitors.

McKinley.—All efforts to avert the pending lockout of 25,000 Welch tinplate workers have failed. Charge it to McKinley's bill; the good Republican work goes on.

Summer Outings.—Have you decided where to spend your Summer vacation? If yes or no, consult the "Summer Outings" advertisement of the Southern Pacific Co. in this column. You cannot go amiss.

NEW TO-DAY

HAVE YOU DECIDED
WHERE TO GO FOR
YOUR SUMMER OUTING?

The new route via Calistoga to
Bartlett Springs, Clear Lake, Soda Bay, Harbin Springs, Seigler Springs, Adams Springs, Anderson Springs, Highland Springs, Howard Springs, and the other resorts of Lake County, is the most charming combination of rail, stage and steamer travel in the State.

Have you ever seen the Geysers?

The Hotel del Monte, El Carmelo, and Pacific Grove are dreams of vacation luxury, with very moderate charges.

Charming Santa Cruz always has its thousands.

Camping in the Santa Cruz Mountains is the sweetest and most healthful of pleasures.

Yosemite is Nature's grandest expression of the sublime and beautiful.

The lakes of the high Sierra—Tahoe, Donner, Webber, Independence—have vast stores of beauty, pure air, hunting, fishing, boating, health and happiness.

Grand old Shasta appeals with majestic eloquence to lovers of nature.

Santa Monica, Long Beach, and Santa Barbara remain the gems of the South.

How many have seen the wonderful Palm Valley?

Ask Agents Southern Pacific Company for a copy of "CALIFORNIA RESORTS."

Every Summer Resort in California worth visiting is on the Lines of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

Savings and Loan Society
HAS REMOVED
From 619 Clay Street to
N.W. cor. Sutter and Montgomery Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

The Oldest Incorporated Savings Bank in the State.

Guaranteed Capital and Reserve Fund, - $1,130,000

Loans made at lowest rates on approved collaterals and on City and Country Real Estate.
TERM AND ORDINARY DEPOSITS RECEIVED

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Pacific Department—Distributing Office,
725 Market Street, History Building,
SAN FRANCISCO.

F. W. KROUGH & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF
HORSE POWERS,
TANKS, PUMPS and WIND MILLS.
All kinds of Mills and Pumps repaired.
Orders Promptly Executed. Pumping Machines Made to Order.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
FACTORY AND OFFICE,
51 Beale Street, San Francisco.
my30 6m]

MISCELLANEOUS.

EQUALIZATION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MONO COUNTY will meet as a BOARD OF EQUALIZATION on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JULY, 1891,

to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in Mono County, and will continue in session for that purpose from time to time until the business of equalization is disposed of, but not later than the Third Monday in July, 1891.

Dated Bridgeport, June 17th 1891

J. D. MURPHEY.
je20 td Clerk.

NOTICE TO ALL CHINESE PERSONS WITHIN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, approved March 20th, 1891, all CHINESE PERSONS within the State of California are hereby directed and commanded to appear at the office of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics within Ninety [90] Days from JULY 25th, 1891, and apply for the Certificate of Residence provided for in said Act.

GEO. W. WALTS, Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California.
San Francisco. May 20th, 1891. je20-5w

CATTLE AND SHEEP LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CATTLE and SHEEP LICENSES are due and payable at my office in the Court House, Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

MORRIS HAYS,
Special License Tax Collector.
Bridgeport May 13th, 1891. my13

MINING NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the GOLETA MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891,

at the hour of One o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT,
Secretary.
Office—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. je13 td

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MONTECITO MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891.

at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT,
Secretary.
Office—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. je13-td

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the STERLING MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891,

at the hour of Three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT,
Secretary.
Office—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. je13-td

Assessment Notice.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st day of June, 1891, an assessment, No. 13, of Ten Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th day of July, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 6th day of August, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. E. LUTY, Secretary,
Office—No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California. je6-td

LAND NOTICES.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
June 2, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on

JULY 21, 1891,

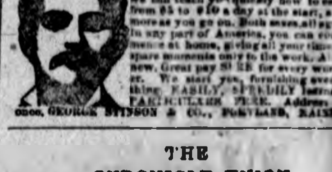
viz: ANTONIO F. GONZALVES. Pre-emption D. S. No. 1516 for the

S ½ of S W ¼, Sec 10; N E ¼ of N W ¼, and N W ¼ of N E ¼, Sec 15 T 3 N, R 26 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

A. F. Bryant, M. J. Cody, J. A. Murphey and Ed. Murphey, all of Bridgeport, Mono County. Cal.

je13-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.



THE CHRONICLE-UNION
IS THE
PIONEER JOURNAL
OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS, IN CALIFORNIA.

PROBATE NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, made on 27th day of May, 1891, in the matter of the estate of JAMES E. STEWART, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 6th DAY of JULY, 1891,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Law Office of Wm. O. Parker, in Bridgeport, County of Mono, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James E. Stewart, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said intestate, at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, & bounded & described as follows, to wit:

The E. ½ of N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of S E. ¼ of Sec. 1, Township 5 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M., containing 159.80 acres, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be in writing and left at the office of Wm. O. Parker, Attorney at Law, Bridgeport, Mono county, California, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

C. M. STEWART,
Administrator of the Estate of James E. Stewart, deceased.
May 27th, 1891.
Wm. O. Parker, Attorney for Administrator.
[my30-td]

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

MINERAL ENTRY NO. 217. MADE OCT. 9, 1888, BY NAPOLEON B. HUNEWILL FOR THE RANCHERIA PLACER MINING CLAIM.

Notice.

U. S. Land Office,
Independence. Cal.
May 19, 1891.

In compliance with instructions contained in Hon. Commissioner's Letter "N," of April 18, 1891, that the published and posted notice of said Mineral Entry described the S ½ of N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N. R 26 E. while the location notice and application papers call for the S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E. NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Applicant of said Mineral Entry claims the said S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E, as appears in said application papers.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 29, T 3 N, R 26 E., of said Rancheria Placer Mining Claim or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, California, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.
First publication May 30, 1891. my30 10w

LAND NOTICES.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

United States Land Office.
Independence, Cal. May 20, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NORMAN HUNTOON, of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 88, for the

E ½ of Sec. 10; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼, Sec 15. T 5 N. R 24 E, M D M.,

before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on

TUESDAY, the 7th day of JULY, 1891.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land.

Benjamin H. Miller, James Sinnamon. Amasa F. Bryant and Michael J. Cody, all of Bridgeport Mono Co., Cal.

my30 td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Surveyor-General's Office.
for the
District of California.

San Francisco, May 2, 1891.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE FOR HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA HAVING CLAIMED:

S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 6;

N ½ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 8;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;

TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

Lots 3 and 4 of Section 1; and

Lot 2 of Section 3;

TOWNSHIP 9, NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

S W ¼ of S E ¼; N E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 34;

N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 26;

N E ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 24;

N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 12;

S W ¼ of N E ¼; S E ¼ of N W ¼; S W ¼ of S W ¼; E ½ of S W ¼; N W ¼ of S W ¼ and W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 14;

S E ¼ of N E ¼ and E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 22, and

N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 27;

TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891,

at 10.30 A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at my office No. 610 Commercial street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present with their witnesses.

WM. H. PRATT,
U. S. Surveyor General,
my16-td District of California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pasture.

D. M. & H. F. BARNETT ARE PREPARED to Feed and Shelter Stock during the Winter, at their Ranch in Antelope Valley, at reasonable rates. The hay is clear of "Foxtail," and consists of a mixture of wild grass and alfalfa. For further particulars,

Address,
a27-tf D. M. & H. F. BARNETT.

A CLEAN FAMILY JOURNAL.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
AND GENERAL JOBBING

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water,
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance,
510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

MONEY Beginners earn from $75 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. No risk. Can work in spare time, or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THE LEADING PAPER OF MONO COUNTY.
ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE........................CAL.
N. W. BOYD..........Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES..........Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie).
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my16-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT..........Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 3-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je13-tf

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.
Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.
Office—Court House. ja23

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal.
P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

FRANK P. WILLARD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 67-6m

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

PIONEER SALOON,
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
au2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:
And will be conducted first-class.
321-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 27, 1891.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Thos. H. Leggett, of New York, has arrived and taken charge of the Standard Consolidated mine and mill, as Superintendent. Mr. Leggett enjoys an enviable reputation as a miner and mill-man.

P. E. Van Loan was over from Bodie on Monday.

J. Mc Caghren, of Clinton, was here on Monday.

C. M. Stewart started for Carson on Sunday for freight for A. F. Bryant.

Julius Brownstein, a commercial traveler, was here on Tuesday.

B. L. Benedict, one of Bodie's oldest citizens, and its late banker, is preparing to go East, to engage in business.

E. Godat and family came from Clinton on Thursday and went to Bodie yesterday.

Judge Arnot, of Alpine county, will open the Mono Superior Court on July 20th.

Grant and James Patterson and Albert Barnes, former residents, arrived from Santa Cruz county Wednesday.

Mrs. A. F. Bryant and Miss Annie, Mrs Joe A. Brown, Elliotts, Hopkins', Huntoons, Mrs. A. L Leavitt, Mrs. P. Parmeter and Miss C. Richards, are camping in Antelope Valley. Will return to-morrow.

Judge O. F, Hakes came over from Bodie last evening.

PATTERSON MINING DISTRICT.

The camp is dull at present, owing to the late Spring. It has been almost impossible for mine owners to commence operations on their claims until within the last month. Several good strikes have recently been made, the principal one being that of the Rattler, owned by R. R. Fouke, B. T. Brown and Andrew Kilpatrick, who have developed their property to this extent:—They have run three drift tunnels on their ledge, which runs north and south. The tunnels are one hundred feet apart and have opened up the ledge in fine shape. The ledge is 18 inches wide in the upper tunnel, two feet in the middle one, and four feet in the lower tunnel. The work now being done in the middle tunnel is sinking an incline winze on the ledge which shows 2 feet of good ore, which will mill, on an average, $100 a ton, and this is considered a low estimate, some samples of the ore assaying as high as $900 a ton. It is intended to sink the winze 45 feet, and if the ledge continues down the lower tunnel will be continued and an upraise started to connect with the winze. The ore is almost free milling, showing 25 per cent gold, the balance being silver. The owners are greatly elated over their prospects, and we hope their mine will meet their expectations, as they well merit a competency.

John H. Sheehan, owner of the Kentuck mine, in driving his lower tunnel, lately cut through a two-foot ledge of good looking quartz, but has not yet drifted on it. Considerable bullion was shipped from the Kentuck not many years ago, and why is it not possible for it to come to the front again?

Judge J. C. Murphey, of Bridgeport, has bought a one-half interest in the "88" mine, which is the south extension of the Rattler, and has put a small force of men at work, for the present. It is the intention of the Judge to run a tunnel to tap the ledge at a depth of 400 feet lower than the Rattler's lower tunnel.

A. P. Sayre, owner of the Homestake, which is undoubtedly the north extension of the Kentuck, has not been doing much work recently, on account of sickness and death in his family.

T. C. Sharpe has been elected Mining Recorder.

Bodie Con.—On the 15th inst., the Bodie Con. Company elected the following officers: President, George I Ives; Vice President, Lamartine Osborn. Directors, W. H. King, Thomas Brown, B. L. Burling, John W Kelly, A. Hermann. B. L Burling, Secretary; and John W. Kelly, Superintendent.

Some Sheep.—There are sheep on a thousand hills, and thousands of sheep on a hill, in this county this Summer, and License Collector Hays will probably collect close to $10,000 for licenses on sheep and cattle. This, with a slightly increased assessment roll will be acceptable, particularly in the face of that "heavy indemnity."

Orator at Bodie.—County Clerk John D. Murphey will orate at Bodie on the Fourth, and he will give them a good talk—even if he is one of the "cowardly Bridgeporters."

Company Meetings.—The annual meetings of the Goleta, Montecito and Sterling Mining Companies will be held in San Francisco on Monday next.

Will Meet.—The Board of Supervisors will meet in regular session on next Monday week.

Equalization.—The Board of Supervisors will meet as a Board of Equalization on next Monday week—July 6th.

The New Line.—On Friday next, July 3d, Godett's U. S. Mail Stage Line will commence running between Bridgeport and Holbrooks.

That's So!—In summing up the lynching of Ah Quong Tia, the Homer Index clinches the situation thus:

"Yesterday we had a long conversation with an intelligent Indian who was present at the affair. He speaks English fluently and is quite competent to form an opinion. He said: 'The Reservation Indians were bound to have that Chinaman, no matter who got hurt, and the squaws nagged them on. Most all had guns and plenty of ammunition. If the Sheriff had started a fight, the squaws would have set fire to the town in a hundred places while the fight was going on. Cody couldn't do anything. The whole town couldn't stop them. That's all there is to it.'"

Chloride Belt, Hawthorne Bulletin, Bodie Miner, and other printing ink fighters of armed Indians, please copy.

Concert.—Mrs. E. A. Brown, assisted by C. E. Heath and others, will give a vocal and instrumental concert at Bryant's Hall on next Friday evening, July 3d. The program will comprise songs—solos and duets, never before rendered at an entertainment here, and the instrumental part will also be new. Mrs. Brown has always assisted at entertainments, both public and private, elsewhere, and is deserving of a good house.

Clothing.—Notwithstanding the McKinley bill, clothing never was cheaper in the United States than now. In the cities a man can buy a suit for $1 04. Here he can get one as low as $10. There is no occasion to go outside of Bridgeport for clothing—keep the money at home, that is the way to build up a community.

Indian Recruits.—Lieutenants Strothers and Kingman, of the First Infantry, U. S. A., are at the Walker Lake Reservation for the purpose of recruiting Piutes for the regular service. Bridgeporters can vouch for them. This ought to quiet the nerves of the Bulletin man.

A Change.—The large two story building, known as the Miner's office, having been sold to Lewis Ladd, has been removed from Bodie to Bridgeport, where it will be erected on Emigrant, near School street, as his town residence.

Thanks.—For a complimentary ticket to the 14th Anniversary Ball of the Bodie Miners' Union, Friday evening, July 3d. The balls given by the Union are well conducted and social parties.

New Goods.—J. A. Brown and A. F. Bryant have this week received a general assortment of seasonable goods.

School Trustees.—R. R. Fouke and E. H. Godat have been elected School Trustees of Clinton District.

A Grand Paper.—On account of the excitement consequent upon the lynching of Ah Quong Tia by the Indians, we inadvertently omitted to notice the Memorial Day issue of the Albany, N. Y., Telegram. It is a patriotic and mammoth paper printed in alternate columns of red, white and blue, representing the Flag of our Country. Aside from its regular news matter, it is well filled with choice readings pertinent to the occasion, making it in all a valuable souvenir of the Day. It will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents.

The S. F. Grocer and Country Merchant truthfully says:

"Interior merchants in buying kerosene should deal only with reputable firms. We learn that the practice of refilling empty cans, which have contained oil of good quality upon which the labels have not been disfigured, with inferior and dangerous oil has become very common in this market. Such cans are picked up by peddlers and junk men, who sell them to the parties putting up this inferior oil."

It is well known that this fraud has been extensively practiced at Carson, and it is doubtless still the case. The merchants of Bridgeport get their oils of reputable firms, therefore our people are safe on this proposition in buying from them, but if they wish to save a few cents, and risk life and property, send to Carson and pay about twenty-five cents for seventeen cent oils in cans emptied of thirty cent oils.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The undersigned would most respectfully notify the inhabitants of Bridgeport and surrounding country that he, with a first-class operator and re-toucher, is in Bridgeport and prepared to make photographs by the instantaneous process and finish them in the highest style of the art at $3 per dozen for cabinets, and other sizes in like proportion.

E. P. Butler.

CHANGES OF CLIMATE

Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly is this the case in instances where the constitution is delicate, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in those portions of the West, and where malarial and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preparative for a change of climate, or of diet and water which that change necessitates, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the leading remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bodily troubles specially apt to attack emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyagers, travelers by land, miners, or of agriculturists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

MARRIAGES

McTARNAHAN—PATTERSON.—At Visalia, Cal., June 17th, Carroll McTarnahan to Georgie Patterson.

DEATHS

SAYRE—At Clinton, June 22d, Sophia, daughter of Andrew P. Sayre, aged 2 months and 10 days.

ALPINE COUNTY

But Ninety-six Voters within its Limits.

Its Superior Judge a Blacksmith, and its District Attorney a Miner.

[Stockton Mail].

There is a curiosity in the County Clerk's office here. It is the Great Register of Alpine county. It consists of two leaves, about eight by six inches in size, and the ninety-six names occupy only the two inside pages of this folder. The Register was printed in San Francisco, there being no printing establishment in the county.

Alpine is a regularly organized county of about the area of San Joaquin, and lies away up in the mountains, just where the elbow of the State of Nevada touches the State of California.

It is hard to say just what industry is the most profitable in Alpine county, but the two principal ones are mining and farming, forty five of the ninety-six voters being engaged in these two occupations.

In looking over the little register of this peculiar little county to-day, a Mail reporter found that the adult population is made up as follows: Farmers, 32; laborers, 17; miners, 13; lumbermen, 6; woodchoppers, 6; carpenters, 4; cooks, 3; merchants 2; woodmen, 2; foundryman, 1; mason, 1; printer, 1; stockman, 1; stable-keeper, 1; mail-carrier, 1; butcher, 1; soldier, 1; teamsters, 2.

The county has officials just the same as the biggest counties in the State. A directory of county officers shows that foundryman N. D. Arnot is Superior Judge, District Attorney Larson is a miner, Treasurer D. B. Hawkins is a miner, F. Smith, farmer, is County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, E. E. Mayo, stableman, is Assessor, and Musser, miner, is Sheriff and Tax Collector. A foundryman sitting as a Superior Judge, and a miner acting as District Attorney, are novelties not often met with.

There is not a doctor or lawyer in the county. Healthy mountain air, and lack of litigation prevent these professions from getting a foothold in Alpine county.

The county seat and principal town is Markleeville, which contains twenty-six voters and about ninety people altogether.

Thirty-seven of the voters of the county are naturalized.

"It's a great place," said a gentleman, who has recently paid a visit to Markleeville, to a reporter to-day, and deserves more press comment as a curiosity than it gets. The system of government is something remarkable. Whenever anybody has business with a county official he doesn't go to any office to find him, but goes to his place of work or occupation. Just as likely as not the official is away somewhere, and then the man with the business waits for him to return or catches him when he can.

If a man wants to file a document or commence a suit he goes to the County Clerk's ranch over the hills and transacts his business. If he has dealings with the Superior Judge he hangs around until His Honor gets through shoeing a horse or welding a tire and then approaches him. When a suit is to be tried the parties come to the blacksmith shop, or foundry, as it is called, and the Judge yanks off his apron, pulls down his sleeves and proceeds to trial, using the anvil for a desk. Contempt of Court is punished by His Honor throwing a hammer or sledge at the offender. Suits are few and far between, however. There is so little litigation that sometimes the people forget who their officials are or get them mixed and call the Clerk Judge, or the District Attorney Sheriff. There is no surveyor in the county. There isn't level land enough for a surveyor to set his tripod on. Besides, there is no need for such an official, for there is plenty of mountain side for everybody and there are no land disputes.

"They have no jail at Markleeville, I think. If there is one there, I didn't get into it. They told me that whenever the Sheriff makes an arrest, which is seldom, he chains his prisoner to a tree until he is tried. If the man is convicted he is sentenced to close confinement in Markleeville, and it is considered a breach of etiquette for him to try to leave town until his time is up.

Assessing is a serious job in Alpine.—Sometimes the Assessor risks his life in getting to a ranch or a mine. I was told of instances where that official, fearing to endanger his neck in getting to certain ranches, had crawled up onto the highest mountain peak and looked down on them to assess them. Residents up there can't dodge paying poll tax, because they are all known.

It's hard to collect taxes on land in some cases, because when the land is sold nobody'll bid it in, and if they do, the rancher'll just move over onto another section.

"What does that soldier do up there?"

"Dunno," replied the tourist. "I didn't find out, but I suppose he represents the whole of the standing military force."

"I should think he'd get lonesome," said the reporter.

"Maybe he does," replied the gentleman, "but he's compensated by the high honor of being the Commander-in-Chief of the regular army there."

The delegates at the last Democratic State Convention had a good laugh at little Alpine's expense. When the name of the county was called, her one delegate, a big man with red whiskers, rose and answered with a grin, "All here." The scene brought down the house and caused uproarious mirth.

Judge Arnot is a graduate of the Albany, N. Y., Law School, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of New York many years ago, and afterwards to the California Supreme Court, and to-day is one of the best Superior Judges in this State. He has been Superior Judge of Alpine county for the past twelve years, during which he has presided over the Superior Court of El Dorado county term after term in place of Judge Williams, and is very popular there, where he is now acting for Judge Bonnett, who is sick; has held Court in Mono several terms, and made hosts of friends. He has too much respect for a horse's heels to attempt to shoe one; and the only "welding" he ever does is to unite "two hearts that beat as one," and none of such have ever "tired" of his welding. He went to Alpine to superintend the erection of a quartz mill, built by his father, of the Vulcan Foundry of San Francisco, for an English company. Liking the climate, and becoming interested in the mines, he decided to remain there. He married an estimable and talented young lady resident, and upon the adoption of the New Constitution was elected Superior Judge, and, there not being much litigation in Alpine, he is a "handy man" for Judges when needed.—Judge Arnot will enjoy the humorous joke on himself and county.

1776, 1891.

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Miss Cornelia Richards,	Reader.
Mrs. J. A. Brown,	Poetess
Charles L. Hayes,	Orator

Grand Marshal—M. J. Cody.

Procession will move from Court House Square at 10:30 sharp.

PROGRAM.

Introduction of the President of the Day, by J. D. Murphey, Chairman.
Introductory by the President.
Red, White and Blue. by the Band.
Declaration of Independence.
Song—New Star Spangled Banner.
Poem—The Flower of Liberty.
Hail Columbia. by the Band.
Oration.
Song—The Flag without a Stain.
Yankee Doodle. by the Band.

GAMES.

Boys' race, under 12 100 yards, 1st, $2; 2d, $1.
Under 12, pointed target, 30 yards; $2.
Egg race, for ladies, 50 yards; $5.
Tug of War, 10 married and single men, $10.
Sack race, 10 yards, $2 50.
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Climbing the greased pole, $5.
Horse race, free for all, quarter of a mile, 1st $25; 2d, $10.
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TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

The American Protective Tariff League is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

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ABE THE BUNTER.

A Negro Whose Head Was Harder Than a Grindstone.

He Is a Century Old Yet Continues to Utilize His Sturdy Skull as a Battering Ram—A Review of His Life.

It may be an open question, writes a Williamstown correspondent of the Boston Globe, who is the best-known man in the vicinity, President Franklin Carter of Williams college or Abram Parsons, better known as "Abe the Bunter."

Certain it is that Abe is known to thousands and that his fame is fully earned. It was no scratch hit or lucky bunt that gave Abe a place in the niches of fame. The Lord was kind to Abe in giving him an unusually thick skull and a horn about an inch long on the frontal bone, but he has developed the talent given him and has made the most of his opportunities.

Abe the Bunter is an exceedingly jolly old negro, who lives in the part of this town known as White Oaks, and claims that he was 104 years old last 4th of July.

The story of the old negro runs like this: His first recollections were those of a pickaninny on a plantation in South Carolina. His master's name was McInster. There Abe lived until he was 14 years old, as he thinks.

Up to the time of his sale as a slave from the auction block, together with his mother and three sisters, his most vivid recollections are of trials of bunting with a young ram. The ram would take a position, lower his head, and with a burst of speed start for Abe, who always met the ram half way, the two heads coming together with great force, but the ram, as Abe tells it, was always beaten.

By the sale Abe was separated from his relatives, and sold, as he thinks, to Stephen Miller, of Claverack, N. Y. Here he staid for five years, and then ran away and went to Sheffield, Conn., where he worked for James Curtis as a house servant. In running away from Miller he was pursued by dogs, and escaped only after killing one.

From Sheffield Abe went to Old Stockbridge, where he lived for a number of years, working for Gen. Williams, the Carters, Bradleys, Brewers, Crosbys, Cashier Adams and Maj. Burrill, all of whom are now dead. Long before the war he located in Williamstown, where he has worked for many people. Boys, since he came here, have become gray-haired men.

All the past years he had continued bunting, until he was confident that nothing less than a blow from a trip-hammer or a pile-driver would break his skull.

The first act, however, that brought him fame occurred many years ago. Abe was then living over a blacksmith shop on Water street. In the night he was awakened by an alarm of fire, and getting out on the street found that Harvey Cole's store was on fire. The door was locked, the key was missing, and, at the suggestion of a Mr. Powers, Abe went at it head first, and after repeated attacks it yielded.

This gave Abe great prestige—a stock in trade, so to speak; but with the confidence thus acquired he passed on to greater victories.

It came about in this way: Abe and his wife's brother were at South Williamstown one day and they found Farmer Blake having trouble with a two-year old bull that he wanted to kill. The bull was in an inclosure and pawing the turf in great shape, and, by his almost human bellowing, asking for some one to swing a red cloth in front of him.

Abe offered to make the bull lower his colors, but took a big drink of cider brandy before he began the act. He then entered the inclosure against the earnest protestations of Farmer Blake, who asked Abe among other things: "Are you a dashed fool enough to go in there with that wild bull throwing dirt, with nothing to kill him with?"

It was another case of David and Goliath. The big bull and Abe both bunted, and while Abe was shaken badly the bull was stunned so that his throat was cut forthwith. Abe does not say so, but doubtless the cider brandy was called upon to assist in the celebration that followed.

Then the students tempted Abe to show his prowess to them. He was blindfolded and something placed in a bag. Then the bandage was removed and he was told that if he could break the contents of the bag by bunting his head against it a valuable present would be given him. The contents of the bag proved to be a big cheese, and Abe had no difficulty in smashing it.

He was then blindfolded again, and it was assumed that another cheese had been placed in the bag, but instead a big grindstone, an inch and a half in thickness, was substituted.

The first bunt failed to shatter it, but Abe, realizing that his reputation was at stake, went at it again and broke it into four pieces "wid my nigger-head."

For this act he was given five dollars in money, two big cheeses, two pounds of tobacco and assurances from the college boys that if he was sick as a result of the grindstone act he should be well cared for, but he was able to work as usual the following day and experienced no trouble whatever from the bunting.

And so for many years Abe has been a feature—a bunting star, so to speak—with many of the college boys in the Williamstown firmament. He has given them lots of fun, and they in turn have chipped in generously for the old man's comfort and support.

A Rabbit in Ice.

A professor of the Paris Academy des Sciences has been making experiments, which have resulted in convincing him that the rabbit is of all living things the most capable of withstanding a very low temperature. Inclosed all night in a block of ice a rabbit was found next day getting on very comfortably and evidently not aware of anything very peculiar in his circumstances.

STANLEY'S BENEFACTOR.

History of the Great Explorer's Foster-Father.

Starting in New Orleans at an Early Age He Became Widely Known and Respected—Deserted by His Adopted Children.

Many New Orleans citizens remember Henry Hope Stanley, who adopted Stanley, the explorer, and gave him his first upward start in life. Very few, however, have any recollection of Stanley, the famous traveler in Africa. Henry Hope Stanley, says the New Orleans Post-Dispatch, was born in England in 1815. He came of good family and was highly educated. He had a brother who was killed by a fall from a carriage during the war. After his father's death, which occurred early in Stanley's life, his mother married an Episcopal minister. She is said to be still living and her son by the second marriage inherited Stanley's fortune.

The young Englishman was of independent mind, and determined to carve his own way to success. Accordingly he came to America about 1837, first landing in Charleston, S. C. There the young man heard of the great west and made his way to Texas. He found a wife in the Lone Star state, but little in the way of fortune, and the couple determined to remove to the southern metropolis.

Although Stanley was twice married, neither wife bore him children. Their kind hearts hungered for the touch of baby fingers, and at various times the household adopted little orphans and bestowed as much love and care upon them as if of their own blood. Strange to say, none of these fatherless ones remained to comfort the closing years of their benefactor's life.

Joanna, the first adopted child, died after her marriage to a local druggist who has also passed away. Henry "Stanley Africanus" went into the world against his foster-father's will and was never forgiven, while Annie, who shared the home with the explorer, is said to have eloped with the coachman.

About this time Stanley made the acquaintance of an individual known as "Cedar" Smith on account of his business, which consisted in exporting Louisiana cedar. About 1843 they took a trip up Red river on a cedar purchasing expedition, intending to ship a large cargo to England. They were gone some time. Facilities for mail communication were neither rapid nor plentiful in those days. Stanley heard little of affairs at home. He returned to New Orleans to find his wife had taken sick and died during his absence from home. Soon afterward he married Miss Miller, an Englishwoman.

He then changed his business, becoming cotton weigher for the firm of Payne, Dameron & Co., the predecessors of Payne, Kennedy & Co.; later he obtained employment with Wright, Williams & Co., in the same capacity. He made a good deal of money in the days when there were fortunes in the cotton-press business. When the war broke out he took no part in the conflict, but with his wife went over to England to revisit the scenes of his youth. He left his dwelling, facing Annunciation square, in charge of Mrs. Stanley's sister, Mrs. Walter Nicholl, who occupied it with her husband during the absence of the Stanleys. When Gen. Benjamin Butler made his headquarters in New Orleans he ordered the seizure of the house and the Commercial press, putting his soldiers in the latter.

Mr. Stanley's friends took advantage of his British birth and foreign residence to appeal to the English consul. The latter promptly sent word to Butler to release the property within twenty-four hours. The orders were obeyed and the soldiers marched out and camped in Terrell's press across the street. As soon as the war ended Stanley and his wife returned. Stanley resumed the cotton-press business, but was not as successful as in the antebellum days. In 1870 he sold the Commercial press to Lehnan & Abraham and bought the Liverpool press, which he conducted until his death, although he left the management principally to James Randolph and George Johnson.

In 1878 he went up to a plantation to look after the crops, in which he was interested, suddenly became ill and in twenty-four hours was dead. His second wife preceded him to the land of rest. Mr. Stanley was a member of Mount Moriah lodge, a prominent masonic body, and was buried in its tomb at Metairie ridge.

Interesting if True.

It is often a matter of curiosity with the observer of feminine ways to know why women should wear so many ornaments while on the street, says the New York Recorder. To see a delicate little woman, whose waist is surrounded by an enormous belt, from which depend a number of small bottles of glass and silver, watch charms, bangles and heaven knows what besides, is enough to create wonder in the mind of the uninitiated. The habit is looked upon as a fad. Probably it is, but an English writer says it is something more. This learned Britisher asserts that the American girl carries in the little bottles which dangle from her belt a lot of quinine pills. When she grows weary from the exertions of a shopping tour she takes two pills; if chilly, one pill; when hungry, which is often the case, down go two pills; if she gets her feet wet she swallows an antidote in the shape of ten pills. This is one of those things which may be described as interesting if true.

Singular Funeral Ceremonies.

A murdered Hungarian was buried near Corinth, Ky., recently. When dying a candle was placed in his hand and held there by his brother until the last moment. In the coffin were placed a towel, soap, comb, needle and thread. He was dressed in a new suit of clothes and a white hat placed on his head. A piece of money was thrown into the grave to buy the ground from the evil one.

OUR FAILING EYES.

Blindness on the Increase—Precautions That Should Be Used.

The latest statistics show that blindness is on the increase in the United States, says Dr. Gruening in the Epoch. This increase in New York state is attributable to the failure of carrying out the law which requires midwives to report to the boards of health all cases of blennorrhœa in new-born children. In fact, the law is a dead letter, which is a great pity, because in the asylums for the blind there are more people who have become blind from having been neglected when infants than from any other cause. This purulent inflammation of the infant's eyes, which is so often neglected by the poor, is bad for everybody in the house, owing to its decidedly infectious character.

Children should not be admitted to schools if they have any contagious disease of the eye, to detect which requires expert examination, for it cannot always be seen; for example, granular lids contain an infectious secretion. Just as children in the public schools are required to show a certificate of vaccination before they can gain admission, so should children likewise be required to prove that the condition of their eyes is not such as to endanger the eyes of their little comrades. I have already examined a whole school, and some children have been discharged on my recommendation and obliged to absent themselves until cured.

Most persons are born far-sighted; some remain so throughout life; the sight of others becomes normal, and still others become near-sighted. Americans as a class are not so near-sighted as peole of older civilizations. The Germans are the most near-sighted people, probably because they study the most and with the poorest light: There are at best very few normal eyes; we are all of us generally either near-sighted or far-sighted. Color-blindness is at times congenital, in which case it is incurable; but color-blindness may be acquired later in life, and then it yields to treatment. Statistics show that about 4 per cent. of all men are color-blind, but only 2 per cent. of all women. Too great care cannot be exercised in the marine service and in the railroad service not to employ the color-blind, for their inability to distinguish green from red causes them to confound the danger signal with the safety signal, to the great danger of the traveling public

CONQUERING THE CONGO.

Remarkably Rapid Spread of Missionary Posts Through That Region.

Every white man in the Congo state is surprised at the remarkable growth of the mission stations in that region. The missionaries are spreading all over the Congo basin and nearly everywhere they are finding a welcome from the natives. Large towns near the equator, a little south of the Congo, numbering from ten thousand to over thirty thousand people, are inviting missionaries to settle among them. In November last, says the Chicago Post, the Pioneer, a little steamer in the service of the Congo Bololo mission, started from Stanley Pool on her first trip up the river. Three months had been spent in the very arduous work of transporting the steamer to Stanley Pool. The mission stations she is to serve are already established in the region which was first visited about five years ago by Grenfell and Von Francois, who found there an enormous number of cannibals and many fierce dwarfs, who gave them battle nearly every inch of the way. These same regions are now welcoming the white missionaries. At the present rate of progress in less than ten years there will not be a district of any importance between Stanley Pool and Stanley Falls which will not be occupied by some missionary society.

Mr. Janssen, the governor-general of the Congo state, who recently returned to Brussels, reports progress in all respects. He says the human sacrifices and tribal wars are diminishing in number. Many natives wish to learn useful industries from the Europeans. Fields are cultivated on all sides and many brick houses are building. On the Kassai river, where a few years ago Wissmann had to force his way by using arms, Janssen was received with enthusiastic friendship by crowds of natives, who besought him to stay with them permanently. On the other hand, where the Europeans have not yet frequently appeared, as on the upper Lomami, the natives still appear hostile and vanish without bringing the provisions the whites ask for. Janssen says it will not be long before in these regions, also, the whites will be received in a friendly manner.

COLORING THE HAIR.

An Old Man Who May Be Anywhere from Eighty to One Hundred and Twenty.

There is an old fellow whom I met in my walks about town who has carried to an extreme the attempt to disguise his natural appearance, and the consequence is that it is wholly ineffective, writes Taverner in the Boston Post. The main trouble is to tell how venerable he is; he may be eighty and he may be one hundred and twenty for all his looks indicate. I have sometimes noticed that a decidedly youthful appearance has been given to a man by his relinquishing his hair dye and coming out in the white chevalure which is most becoming to him. This was the case with the late Lester Wallack, who, however, persisted in wearing his mustache black, as if to emphasize this as the natural color of his beard. Since gray hair has become the fashion, there is less resort to dyes than formerly, but I suppose the witticism still holds good for many people that they admire gray hairs on everybody but themselves. Tittlebat Titmouse's experience in "Ten Thousand A Year" with the use of hair dye ought to be read by every person who is ambitious of making a disguse by these means; and even more important would be the perusal of some chemical treatise showing the poisonous effect of minerals which enter into such compounds. And yet, with the fullest knowledge of its deleterious effects, vanity makes many persons "stand the hazard of a dye."

MEDICAL.

AN OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

"To take or not to take it, is the question—
Whether it is better to end this earthly career
A spinster—braving the smiles of those who would insist
That lack of lovers caused my lonely state,—
Or take the remedies my sisters take,
And see my eyes grow bright as tho' I bathed
In the immortal fount De Leon sought
In vain in Florida's peaceful shades.
I oft have heard my married sisters say
That good old Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Would bring back color to a faded cheek—
Restore the health of one who fain would die
To rid herself of all the pain she feels."

The aforesaid spinster took the remedy—and forthwith took a husband also, having regained her health and blooming beauty.

Thousands of women owe their fresh, blooming countenances to the restorative effects of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb.

Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS

regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. **One a Dose.** Sold by druggists. 25 cents a vial.

MINING NOTICES.

NO. 1886.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, CAL.
May 21, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRIETTA E. BARNES, whose post-office address is Woodford's, Alpine county, California, and HIRAM B. BARNES, whose post-office address is Van Buren, Arkansas, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen Hundred linear feet of the ALTURA QUARTZ MINE or vein, bearing Gold, Silver, Copper and Marble with surface ground Six Hundred feet in width, situated in Hope Valley and Blue Lakes Mining District, County of Alpine and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 37 in section 18 in Township 10 North, Range Nineteen East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, said Lot No. Thirty-seven being as follows:

SURVEY OF THE LODE.

Beginning at a post, 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, set 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked No. 1 A, identical with location monument, at the North Westerly end of lode. Whence the S W cor. of the barn, bears S. 88½° E. 29 lks. dist. The S W cor of the boarding house, bears N 47° E. 44 lks. dist., a pine 20 inches in dia., marked B. T bears N. 24° E. 3.34 chains dist. Thence the variation of the needle being 16° 30' E. S. 58½° E. 2.00 chs. A low sag, bears S. 70° W. and ascend 3.00 chs. The mouth of a tunnel 19 feet long, with an open cut 15 feet long, and ascend steep mountain through pine and fir timber, 12.94 chs. To North Westerly corner of the Hoisting Works building 13.50 chs. the main shaft 160 feet deep, size 6 feet by 8 feet, a shaft 80 feet deep, bears S. 8° E. 3.00 chs. dist. 20.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S. E. and descend 21.50 chs. A low sag, bears N. W. and ascend 22.72.5 chs., 1500 feet. Set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A. S. E." on South Easterly end of claim, and the apparent middle of the lode. Whence old location monument, bears S. 58½° E. 13 lks. dist. A pine, 18 inches in dia., marked B. T., bears N. 9° W. 53 lks. dist. A juniper, 15 inches in dia., bears S. 51° E. 49 lks. dist., marked B. T.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the previously described monument of the South Easterly end of lode. Thence the variation being 16° 30' East S. 31½° W. Descend 1.75 chs. A low sag bears N. W. and ascend 3.50 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S E and descend 4.54.5 chs., 300 feet, to corner No. 2, Set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A." Whence a pine, 48 inches in dia., bears N. 16° W. 102 lks. dist., marked B. T. A tamarack, 24 inches in dia marked B. T., bears South 80 lks. dist. The location corner bears S. 40° E. 15 lks. dist. The Mexican shaft bears N. 25° W. 2.37 chs. dist. Thence I run N. 58½° W. Descend through pine, fir, and juniper timber 1.60 chs. A low sag, bears N. 2 W. and ascend 6.40 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. & S. and descend 8.80 chs. A low sag, bears N. 46 W. and ascend 10.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. & S. & Descend 22.72 5 ch., 1500 feet, to corner N. 3, identical with location corner. Set a post, 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, in a mound of stones, marked No. 3 A. Whence a tamarack 20 inches in dia. bears S. 25° E. 71 lks. dist., marked B. T. A juniper 18 inches in dia, marked B. T., bears N. 24½° W. 137 lks. dist.

Thence I run N. 31½° E. Descend 2.10 chs. A low sag, bears N. 19° W. and ascend 4.54.5 chains, 300 feet, monument on North Westerly end of lode, previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet to corner "No. 4", a post in stone mound, marked "No. 4 A." Whence location cor. bears N. 31½° E. 7 lks. dist. A fir, 42 inches in dia., bears N. 24° W. 85 lks. dist., marked B. T. A pine, 40 inches in dia., bears N. 47° E. 84 lks. dist., marked B. T. The N. W. corner of Section 18 T. 10 N R. 19 E. M. D. M., bears N. 51½° W. 7.00 chs. dist. This cor. is a post set in a mound of rocks, from which a fir 30 in dia. bears N. 86° W. 51 lks. dist., marked T. 10 N. R. 18 E. S. 12. A fir, 48 in. dia., bears S. 18° W. 37 lks. dist., marked S. 13, B. T. A fir, 5 in. dia., bears S. 58° E. 120 lks. dist., marked T. 10 N. R. 19 E, S. 18. B. T. Thence I run S. 58½° E. Ascend a steep mountain, through pine and fir timber, 22.80 chains Top of ridge, bears N. and S. and descend 22.725 chains, 1500 feet, set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 1 A." Whence the location corner, bears S. 58½° E. 13 lks. dist. A pine, 40 in. dia. bears N. 31½° E. 130 lks. dist. marked B. T. A pine, 4 feet in dia., bears S. 12½° E 74 lks. dist., marked B. T. Thence I run S. 31½° W. Descend 4.54.5 chains, 300 feet to monument, at South Easterly end of lode, and place of beginning. Containing 20 65 acres.

The Location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Alpine County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Records, pages 100 & 101.

The adjoining claimants are none.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Altura Quartz Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

E. W. ROBERTS,
Register.

CHARLES F. GARDNER, Attorney for Applicants, Sacramento, Cal.

It is Hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of Sixty days, (ten consecutive weeks), in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono Co. California.

E. W. ROBERTS,
Register.

First publication May 30th, 1891. my30-10w

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